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Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.
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Tel. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.) Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East. Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12, per annum.

No. 17,109. 英曆千九百壹十八年三月十九號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918. 中華民國七年戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.

G. K.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds		3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds		17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account		128,230
		£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch		£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches		2,141,533
Revenue Marine Department		337,239
Other Receipts		478,940
		£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

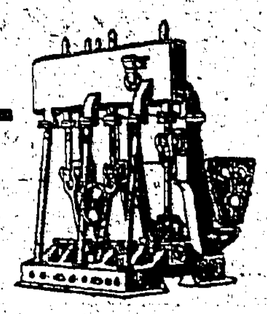
STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S EUMINTOL
A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics of Odol.
Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and prevents their decay.
When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.
Price $1.25 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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HONGKONG and CHINA.
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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 900 feet long.
Town Office, 42, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 452
Shipyard, Shau-Kei-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 4.
Telegraphic Address on application
WONG PING WAI, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.
TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOODOCK"
AGENTS:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE $12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FIERCE ATTACKS ON FRENCH BEATEN OFF.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A French communiqué states:—

The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became intense and was followed by a series of strong German attacks.

Big enemy detachments approached our positions, penetrating our lines at various points in the direction of Samogneux, north of Bois Des Courieres and in the Bezonvaux district.

The assailants suffered heavily under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain themselves in the elements in which they had obtained a footing.

Artillery firing continues very lively in this region.

Our troops last night penetrated the enemy trenches in Bois-de-Malancourt to a width of 1,400 metres and a depth of 800 metres.

The total prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 160, including several officers.

After the bombardment we made a raid to some depth on the Malancourt Wood, and took 40 prisoners.

The enemy at night-time violently bombarded the points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux. We immediately replied.

A German aeroplane was brought down and four others severely damaged.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of bombs on military establishments and behind the enemy front.

MUTUAL BOMBARDMENT WITH GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

During the past two days artillery activity was particularly intense in the districts of Nieuport, Dixmude and Mercket.

The enemy is continuing to fire quantities of gas shells and we are replying similarly.

A PUZZLE FOR THE FOE.

ATTEMPTS TO DISCOVER OUR MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, commenting on Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's interview, cabled on the 14th instant, states:—

Reciprocal raiding and artillery firing are keeping the Front active and thunderous, but the German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for.

Hindenburg is protesting very much with regard to the *morale* of the German troops.

All the recent experiences of the prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident of the prospect of a big offensive and even view it with dismay.

The enemy at present is trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery and is wasting immense quantities of ammunition with that object.

The indomitable work of our airmen in combing enemy machines in the skies is severely restricting enemy aerial observation and ensuring ours.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S NAMESAKE.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.

M. Joffre, who was President of the Peace Delegation has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM SIBERIA.

GERMAN ARMY POURING INTO IRKUTSK.

TOKIO, Mar. 17.

Telegrams from reliable quarters describe the German preparations at Irkutsk and elsewhere in Siberia.

The formation of two army corps and two cavalry corps, composed of German and Austrian war prisoners and 130 German officers have arrived at Irkutsk.

Others disguised are pouring in.

Field-guns and armoured cars are being transported from European Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY SEIZES NAVAL DOCKYARDS OF NICOLAIEF.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.

It appears that the Russian fleet at Odessa withdrew to Sevastapol prior to the German occupation of Odessa and Nicolaief, where the Soviets were immediately suppressed.

The Germans have seized the naval dockyards of Nicolaief.

The German offensive is proceeding to Kherson.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH HELSINGFORS CUT.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 17.

Telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was interrupted suddenly on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on the Aaland Islands have cut the line.

RUSSIA STILL TALKING.

"FRESH & BITTER STRUGGLE WITH THE INVADER."

PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.

The majority of the Russian Press continues to emphasise that the peace imposed by the German Imperialists offers a necessary respite to enable the Soviets to organise the country for a fresh and bitter struggle with the invader. The Treaty must inevitably be rescinded once a real national authority is constituted.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

RECRUDESCENCE OF ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British Forces in Macedonia says:—

During the past week there was more activity in all sectors, especially by the British on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

The Greeks were successful in artillery firing, aviation and infantry raids on enemy trenches, capturing quantities of military equipment.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

VICTIMS MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CORFU, Mar. 17.

Twenty-five were killed and 55 injured, mostly women and children, by the bombardment of Monastir by the Bulgars on the 16th instant.

ALLEGED SEPARATE PEACE WITH SERBIA.

INDIGNANT REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Serbs indignantly repudiate the statements of German newspapers, alleging a separate peace with Serbia.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the CANTON CLUB THEATRE (by kind permission), WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1918, at 3.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

J. M. WRIGHT, M.D.,
Secretary.

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THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917 and declaring a Dividend

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918. 209

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 13, 1918. 230

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918. 214

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 222

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1918. 216

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 249

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED by Messrs. JESSOP & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, of London, to be their SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 15, 1918. 238

INTIMATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the **Registrar, The University, Hongkong.**

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

(a) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of Four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes of $100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918".

Hongkong, Mar. 14, 1918 240

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 192

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.
A Variety to suit all Tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "
LIVER "
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE "
&c., &c., &c.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, 'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

"REGAL" RECORDS.

7330 Flash of Steel, March ... (Band)
Punjaub "
7320 The Phantom Brigade March "
Little Cadabout Intermezzo "
7313 Reminiscences of Wales... Parts 1 and 2 "
7331 Popular Songs Medley (Concertina) Parts 1 and 2 ... "
7316 Till the Boys come Home ... Band
Australia will be there "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tm. 12.

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS
IN
"Embassy"

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK, CREAM or POWDER	Redeemable for 10 No. 1 Coupons each.
WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK or CREAM	do.
RAZOR BLADES GILLETTE DURHAM DUPLEX or AUTO.	Redeemable for 20 No. 1 Coupons for a pkt. of ½ doz.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HONGKONG NO LONGER A COALING PORT.

SERIOUS FUEL SITUATION.

For some time the coal and general fuel situation in Hongkong has been serious, and there is every reason, states a Washington Commerce report, to believe that during the next six months it will grow decidedly worse. In a general way the shortage of shipping is responsible for much of the present difficulty, although other factors are involved. Because of the increased cost of mining and also because the producers can secure a higher price for their product, the price of coal at the mines in Japan (which dominate the Hongkong market and furnish normally about 70 per cent. of total imports of coal in Hongkong and South China) has been greatly advanced. The continued withdrawal of shipping from the South Asia routes and the disposition of shipowners to seek other and more profitable cargo than coal have caused prices to so advance that ordinary grades of Japanese soft coal are retailing in Hongkong at 18 dols. gold per ton, as compared with 4 dols. to 5 dols. gold per ton three years ago.

A large Hongkong industrial concern, which three years ago secured its coal supply by annual contract at about 3.70 dols. gold per ton, has recently contracted for its supply at a trifle over 15 dols. gold per ton. Coal is imported into Hongkong not only for local industrial purposes, but also to supply ships' bunkers. The price of bunker coal has risen so sharply that Hongkong is no longer regarded as a coaling port for any vessels but those compelled to take coal there in emergencies. The cost of all local steamer transportation (inland and coastwise) has advanced, coasting lines advancing fares usually 20 per cent. and inland steamers usually 16⅔ per cent. Freights have advanced in even greater proportion.

Hongkong industries are seriously crippled. One result of current high prices has been the increasing use of Chinese coal, particularly that from North China, and also coal obtained at various points in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces from outcrop mines. A continuation of present fuel conditions for any considerable length of time will unquestionably lead to important developments of the South China coal deposits. Transportation is the chief difficulty to be overcome, and that will be speedily disposed of if rails and other railway material and equipment could be obtained under reasonable conditions.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices $1.25 and $2.25

SIAM AND THE WAR

THE POLICY OF RIGHT.

Speaking at a general meeting of members of the Wild Tiger Corps, who were assembled for manœuvres at Sanam Chandra on the 3rd instant, the King of Siam delivered a stirring address, pointing out the reason Siam had for entering the war.

The speech, which was supplied us by one of those to whom it was addressed, is of considerable interest and importance, because it is the first opportunity His Majesty the King has had of addressing a fully representative gathering of Siam's volunteers since his country entered into the war. His Majesty, in the course of his address, pointed out that Napoleon, who was the greatest captain the world had produced, had said that morale was the one essential for victory. It occupied two parts of the whole, the remaining third consisting of ability. This principle was fully recognised by all the great military leaders of the day. There were, however, two kinds of morale—good and bad—and therefore those going to fight must know where they stood, and must be assured that they stood for good principle, for right and for justice. He pointed out that some in Siam thought that this country went into the war for political ends. This was partly true, but what they principally went to war for was in support of the great principles of the Buddhist faith. One of these tenets laid it down that men should not kill one another, and of necessity those going to war should examine how this applied to their own cases. They might hold fast to this in ignorance or, on the other hand, they might blind themselves for their own private reasons. Or they might—speaking as an old woman might speak—say that there was no sin in it. Now really, why was there no sin? Simply because we were fighting for our rights and the rights of the world. If there were no rights, no justice, in this world, then religion would be a thing of nought, a dead thing. If there were no justice, how could the peoples of the world live together in nations, in tribes or in families? It was to ensure that right and justice that war must be waged. Siam had now gone into it for the purpose of exterminating the criminal. His Majesty said that he used this expression in its wide sense—as expressing a man who has no sense of justice or whose senses of justice and humanity had been perverted. In addressing them thus he did not stand there as their King, as the signer of the Declaration of War, who had to justify himself and could speak in no other way. In order to show this, His Majesty said he held in his hand what would prove the truth of his words, in the shape of a sermon by the Most Holy Supreme Patriarch, and which they must acknowledge as coming from the supreme head of the Buddhist faith. This sermon was delivered on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday to a large body of Princes, Nobles and officials, and he would take the occasion to read to them portions of it bearing upon the matter in hand.

His Majesty then read some portions of the sermon, after which he went on to speak of his duties to the nation. He stated that if he had not acted as he had done, he would be conscious of having committed a great and grievous fault, and he called upon all those present to try to put themselves in his place and to say outright what they would do. Could they adopt an attitude of cowardice? His Majesty said that, at the outset of the war, he was the good friend of all the nations, but when he saw all the wrongs the enemy had committed, the brutalities they had done, and the way they violated the rights of other nations, he advised his Ministers to try to put things right. But the Germans, instead of welcoming Siam's good offices and intentions, just jeered at her as a small power beneath their notice. On that account relations were severed and war was declared with all reluctance. Br now that Siam was in the war she would, side by side with her Allies, see it through to a righteous and successful termination.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL
OR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)
The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.



Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.
Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
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In 3 sizes, 1/6, 3/6 & 11/- (in England).
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETLYENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(85' top 70' bottom)	30'	7' 6"	5 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	12' 6"	7' 6"	...
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	354'	60' 8"	11'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220'	60'	12'	7' 6"	...
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Consumpotion Dock	447' 6"	80' 6"	25'	7' 6"	...
ANSHUN					
Hope Dock	450	80'	25'	7' 6"	...
Lamont Dock	325	60'	16'	7' 6"	...

S. M. DYER, B.E., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock Limited.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

TELEPHONE No. 13

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TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's
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Telegraphic Address
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY,

the 21st March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at "Rock Villa," No. 13, Wong-Nai-Chong Road, (next door to Le Calvaire),

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Consisting of:—

Carved Blackwood Overmantel, Settees, Curio and Silver Cabinet, Joss Table, etc.

Teakwood Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Dining Table and Chairs, China Cabinet, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.

Teakwood Twin Beds, Teakwood Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Double Bed.

Teakwood Ice-chest, Cooking Stove and Utensils, etc.

Also

PIANO in splendid condition by S. Montrie & Co., excellent Gramophone, records and record cabinet, white Cockatoo and cage, etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th at Noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 223

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One FOX-TERRIER PUP about three months old.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 245

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 25th March, 1918, commencing at at 11 a.m., at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon City Road,

A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

Two 15-ft. Invincible vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 9½in. by 21in. by 12in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Cates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, concaves liners and fittings.

One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, ...eus and spare gear.

Pu... 6in. Double Cylinder Manchester ...in. ... Pearls 7in. and 12in cylinders pipes ...ake with suction and delivery ... 90 ft.

One 16 ... double cyl. Robey Port...able Engin... with usual fittings and mountings.

One 8in. Belt ... with suction and ...elivery pipes about 78-80 ft.

... Centrifugal Pump

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal &c.

On view from 20th March.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Also
Electric Ceiling Fans, Fittings, &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
VALUABLE CHINESE PORCELAINS, SNUFF BOTTLES, IVORIES, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware, Kakemono and Wall Hangings, Jadestone Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc., and a large number of Old Snuff Bottles.

Also
Fine JADESTONE INLAID SCREENS, PLAQUES, etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from Tientsin and Shanghai and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Towkwong Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday, the 22nd at 2 p.m.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 248

FOR SALE

FOR SALE!

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 196

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,
Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 3"; over all 35'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'
Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H. P
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918.] 27

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET,

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four roomed house in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.

STRICTLY RATIONED.

Lord Rhondda will be very prominent in the next few weeks, and he will take an early opportunity of replying to his numerous critics. Recent events have strengthened the complaints which any Food Controller must face. The meat shortage came with such suddenness that it is reasonable to suppose that the Ministry of Food was taken by surprise, and it cannot be said that the measures adopted to cope with it have proved very effective. We have got rid of the sugar queue but not of the margarine queue, and the meat queue is a new addition.

The price of rabbits is now restricted, but the profiteer has already made his pile before Lord Rhondda interfered, and rabbits were selling a few days ago at 4s. 8d. The cost of shooting or trapping a rabbit has not risen appreciably since the war, so somebody must be doing very well. Moreover, no sooner was the price fixed at 1s. 9d. than the rabbits seem to have disappeared. The price of fish, too, requires Lord Rhondda's attention. There is a strong suspicion that a ring at Billingsgate is careful to prevent too much fish coming on to the markets.

There has been a noticeable extension of the queues in London. They have now sprung up in quarters where they were not before seen, and people of the prosperous middle classes found themselves compelled to shop at the butchers' and grocers' in this trying and uncomfortable manner. It would not have mattered greatly had they been able to obtain the necessaries they sought to buy, but stocks were not always sufficient to go round, however sparingly they were allotted and doled out. Many families must have gone meatless. With regard to the equalisation of the meat supplies, it can no longer be said that the West End has an abundance while the less wealthy areas have a shortage. The rich quarter of London now fares as sparingly as any other, and is glad that that should be the case, though, no doubt, there are selfish and greedy people there as elsewhere. Food hoarding has, however, become a perilous practice.

THE DAMAGED GERMAN SHIPS.

The repair of all the German ships that were damaged by their crews in American waters has now been completed, and it is moreover betraying no secret to state that most of them are already in service again. Among them is the *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, the latest German ocean giant.

Almost devilish ingenuity was shown in the destruction of cylinders and machinery, as on inspection it was found that the vandalism on all the vessels was in general the same. In fact, from the methods used it would appear that the Huns had a definite plan in view, and it is considered probable that duplicates of the parts broken were cast and ready in Germany to replace them at the end of the war. In a number of ships the engines were disabled by breaking or throwing overboard the throttle valve, the replacement of which took as much time as the repairs. By the use of electric welding it was not long, however, before the damage was made good, and in no case has any failure to be recorded, although almost every conceivable kind of patch has been handled. In carrying out the work the greatest care had to be exercised, as all sorts of traps were discovered, and even the turning of a door handle might have involved a certain amount of destruction. In the coal bunkers many bombs were found disguised as lumps of fuel.

THE JEWISH LEGION.

Jewish recruits are coming forward steadily, and nearly all of them are joining the Royal Fusilier Battalion, that is known as the Jewish Legion. Large numbers of Russian Jews are now being called up, and things are going very smoothly. The Jewish Legion League has issued a poster in Yiddish, circulated in Jewish centres. It is addressed to "Men of Israel." The text says that the earnest time has come, and calls on the English Jews in the name of the United English and Jewish ideals to fight for freedom, for England, for Palestine. It continues:—

"Do your duty with honour. Help to keep up the Jewish prestige among the nations. Report when you are called up, avoid useless friction, which can only do you harm, and disgrace the Jewish name Do your duty to England because, above all, it is your duty to your own people, because our fate is now strictly tied with her fate. Her crisis is our crisis; her victory our victory. The larger the Jewish Legion the nearer our final goal, the more glorious our future. Jewish men, prove that you are worthy sons of the ancient warrior nation. Come under the Jewish flag, and fight for freedom, for England, for Palestine." The victories of our forces in Palestine, the capture of Jerusalem, and the scrupulous conduct of General Allenby's forces have made a profound impression everywhere.

THE SUBALTERN'S CHARTER.

The "subaltern's charter," as the documents embodying the War Cabinet's complete decisions regarding officers' pay and allowances might still be styled, will end a grievance which has grown in force as the war has progressed. Particularly will the increased rates for subalterns, and the institution of a children's allowance, be welcomed by the thousands of young soldiers who have been granted commissions from the ranks, and by their wives. Many wives of young officers have experienced great difficulty in keeping their families healthy, under the dual disadvantages of reduced incomes and the high prices and scarcity of essential foodstuffs, for the old rates of pay of a second lieutenant, or even a full lieutenant, left little margin for a household. This aspect of the problem has influenced the War Cabinet in setting up a scale of pay that can only be described as generous, costing, as it will the first year, over £7,000,000. The one criticism that occurs at first is, that the higher rates and the family allowance are "for the remainder of the war." It is obvious that a large proportion of the officers of the two Services will be retained for varying periods after peace has been concluded. The conditions of life at home are not likely to show much improvement for a considerable time after hostilities cease, and the position of the wife of a subaltern, living on her husband's Army pay, will again be difficult until he resumes civilian life unless the new scale remains in force until demobilisation.

But for all that, the new scale caused great delight in military circles where junior officers foregather, and Cox's Bank is having a busy time balancing up accounts and dealing with applications for accrued increases, for the advance is retrospective from last October.

HYDE PARK IN WAR TIME.

Mixed with some of the dirtiest weather of the winter we have had of late some remarkably bright days, and even now primroses are blooming in a West London garden.

This morning's brilliant sunshine brought a large number of well-known and fashionable people into Rotten Row. After church parade is not what it used to be before the war, but there is a good deal of social life going on in the West End because of the constant coming and going of officers on leave from the Western front. The higher military officials of the War Office is also housed within easy reach of the Park. The throng is chiefly feminine, and the majority of the men are in khaki. The horsemen also were almost all in uniform. There were one or two family carriages about between the Achilles statue and Albert Gate, and not a single motor car. London society long since used up its petrol, and the police here have no trouble in enforcing the law against private owners of cars. Of the riders, it is worth noting as a sign of the times that nearly all the young women were riding astride. A few years ago it was very unusual to see any woman riding thus in the Row, and the unconventional equestrienne was often an American; but it is the fashion to bring up the girls of the new generation to ride as do their sisters of the Western plains. Few politicians were in the Row, though half the peerage were in London this week-end. But the Park has ceased to be a place of resort for the political class. In war time it is a soldier's rendezvous, and here also are to be seen on a fine Sunday morning officers of all Allied nationalities.

OPTIMISTIC DETERMINATION.

Lest anybody should leap to the conclusion that the above notes are couched in pessimism, and that they merely hint at still worse conditions, let me close with the assurance that the nation is as determined, as optimistic, and as patient as ever. It is only just that I should give some idea of the stress of the food situation, and the grumbling about it in the less responsible labour quarters, but, on the whole, the demeanour of the people is excellent, the confidence in the Army and Navy is unshaken, the belief in a victory leading to a satisfactory peace this year is general, even though there is less faith in politicians—especially among the soldiers—than at any time in my recollection. The only matter that excites general criticism, apart from the food profiteering, is the everlasting growth of officialdom, whose name is now legion, and whose habits are not often efficient.

This is an extract from a letter dated "Dublin, 9th January":—

"The rationing order, though not very strictly applied to Ireland, is good for everyone.

"To-day the price of Butter is 2/5½. Margarine is not to be had. Eggs are 4½d. each and Bacon is 2/6 per pound."

BUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.



Born 1820 —Still going strong.

JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"

BLUEJACKET: "'In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong.' Any reply?"

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

Ideal for Your Little Ones.

Every careful parent will insist that medicine given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from narcotic drugs. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed not to contain one atom of any harmful drug or opiate. One tiny tablet easily crushed between thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for an infant from the day of its birth to six months old. Elder children in proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe, console, and promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhœa, colic, indigestion, fever, worms. They promote good appetite and regular development.

Obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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YOUR EYES SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements

CLARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
OK BLDGS. CHATER RD HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A CURE FOR YOU
THERAPION

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

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G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in Mr. literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

1125

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

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$13.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong*
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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

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To-day's Advertisement

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE abovementioned vessel having arrived from the abovementioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk in the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on SATURDAY, March 23rd, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 25th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, Mar. 19, 1918. 250

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, Mar. 23:—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. annual meeting.

MONDAY, Mar. 25:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Mataukok.
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co.
12 Noon.—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, March 29:—
Good Friday.

SUNDAY, March 31:—
Easter Sunday.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: MAIL, Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

DEATHS.

GIBSON.—On the 16th inst. JEANNIE MACKAY beloved wife of Dr. R. MACLEAN GIBSON of the London Missionary Society.

GOW.—At 17 Moray Avenue, Scotstoun-Glasgow, on 13th inst., JAMES GOW, at one time with the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd and Farnham Boyd & Co., Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. GIBSON gratefully acknowledges the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in his recent sad bereavement.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAR. 19, 1918.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES TO THE FAR EAST.

THE organisation of our Overseas Trade and the creation of Commercial Attachés to China, Shanghai, Hongkong and Japan is a remarkable instance of the change that has taken place in the attitude of the British Government towards trade COBDEN, the apostle of Free Trade, used to strenuously contend that Governments should have nothing to do with mercantile operations; and that they ought not to undertake the surveillance of commerce at all, and this has been more or less the attitude of successive British Governments down to the early days of the war when events compelled a closer study of our chief enemy's methods and awoke the Government of the day to the fact that a *laissez faire* policy was a mistake, and that it was time that British manufacturers and merchants were given the support and encouragement by their Government, which their principal rivals in overseas markets received from their respective Governments. In arranging for this policy there has been no want of thoroughness about the Board of Trade's methods. Exhibitions have been organised to demonstrate to the world that there is scarcely any article which in the pre-war period we imported from Germany which we cannot make equally well in England. Even in those articles in which Germany had long held the market, such as toys, games and cheap handbags, etc., British manufacturers have shown that they can produce as quickly and as economically as the Germans. The great attack upon German trade has been begun under the auspices of the Government, and it is certain that the result will be the capture of the greater part of the enemy's trade both in the home and foreign markets. Whatever happens, the Government is now definitely committed to the policy of the encouragement and protection of British trade, and must pursue the course on which they have entered to its logical conclusion. Commercial Attachés are to be appointed to Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan and China. These duties will include the collection of trading statistics, investigation into the classes of business affording an opening to our traders, the watching of the efforts of business men of other nations and a hundred other useful and practical measures which might vastly assist British trade and commerce. The Board of Trade, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office to some extent perform duties of this nature, but the very fact that the work is distributed amongst these departments is in itself an argument in favour of co-ordination and consolidation in a single branch—and that in the Commercial Attaché. The cry for Commercial Attachés to the East has been a long and continued one. It was not a sentimental one, for Foreign and Colonial Office methods never adapted themselves to commercial affairs, and it is certain, at all events, that those engaged in looking after our exports and imports and in conducting our various industrial enterprises never had complete confidence in the knowledge of the technical details of business possessed by those in charge of our national interests abroad many who have gone round the world on a voyage of trade discovery have belittled the services to British commerce of Consuls and Attachés. They are officials and the attitude of the average official towards trade may be compared to that of a High Churchman towards the theology of a Seventh Day Adventist. The charge has often been made that British Consuls seem to exist in a refrigerator and are not thoroughly posted on the facts of importance to the business world. Ineffective Commercial Attachés have more than a negative effect on the trade of rival countries. It is hoped, therefore, that those selected to fill the new appointments will be men who will not find the ordinary methods of boosting trade beneath their dignity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange is up again to-day, the demand rate being 3s. 1 1/16d.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. has now included Manila in its list of branches and agencies.

The Closing Social and Business meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, at 9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road. Members and their friends are invited on this evening.

At the annual meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai, last week the sum of Tls. 15,000 was voted to the Sailors' War Orphans' and the Officers' Families' funds.

Messrs Moxon and Taylor, have to-day received cabled advice from Shanghai to the effect that the Anglo Java Estates, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of $0.40 per share, making a total of $1.15 for account 1917

A Chinese undergoing trial at Shanghai in connection with the murder of Sergeant Hamilton, committed suicide in his cell by strangling himself with a bandage which had been used for a bullet wound from which the prisoner was suffering. He had fastened it to a window bar and strangled himself by kneeling down.

The following telegram, dated 17th March, 1918 has been received by the Government from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Saigon:—All vessels arriving from Hongkong will be inspected. Persons suspected of infection will be isolated and in such event vessel will be disinfected. If any cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are discovered vessel and all passengers to Indo-China will be put in quarantine for 6 days and disinfected. No restrictions as regards loading and disembarking cargo.

Mr. T. R. Jones (formerly of the Chinese Customs), left Shanghai last week for Japan, where he will join the *Tango Maru* for Australia, where he hopes to secure a commission with the Australian forces. Mr. Jones had served for a number of years in the Customs, was well known as clerk of the works, and had spent some time in Canton, Chinkiang, Shanghai and Hankow. He had served in the Boer War, and in the Boxer expedition.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

NINTH DAY OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Frank Graham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company, gave evidence yesterday regarding the electric lighting of eight sheds. He said the general practice was to place the meters as near as possible to the spot where the wires entered, but there were certain wires outside the meters which passed through the walls of the matsheds. A fuse was put in with the meter so that if anything went wrong with the wiring the current would be cut off, as the fuse would blow out.

The Crown Solicitor: Would the fact that you had full pressure on the wires passing through these walls be a source of danger?—It is possible they would become a source of danger in the event of a collapse. It is possible, but not probable. What I mean is, if the sheds collapsed and broke the wires in the same place so that the two ends of bare copper came into contact they could cause a fire.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bowley, witness said there was no danger of ignition because of the dryness of the material.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., an official starter at the race meeting, said the shed that moved first was Shed No. 14. That stand and No. 15 appeared to come down together. The fire originated just behind the stand flying the three flags.

The Coroner: Would you be surprised if you were told that the smoke came up two or three sheds away from the point you mention to the right?—It may have come a little more to the left. It certainly was not more to the right.

EVIDENCE WANTED.

The hearing of the evidence in connection with the disaster at the Race Course on the 26th February last was continued this morning. Before the evidence was heard, the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) stated a few points in the enquiry in the elucidation of which he said he would like the co-operation of the public. The points were:—

1.—Were any signs of fire (smoke or flames) observable before the matsheds collapsed?

2.—If no signs were observable before the collapse, then how long after the collapse were such signs observed?

3.—How long was the interval between the time that the first signs were observed and the time when the ends of the row of matsheds were enveloped by the fire?

4.—At what point in the row of sheds were the first signs of fire observed?

5.—How did the crowd in attendance at the sheds at the time of the collapse compare for numbers with the crowd which assembled earlier for the Derby Race.

6.—At what point in the row of sheds was the collapse observe to begin?

7.—Did the matsheds sway to and fro during the collapse?

8.—Did they fall slowly or suddenly?

9.—As they fell, was any part of the wooden fence on the Race Course side of the sheds, to which struts were lashed, carried away?

10.—Was a stampede observed in any of the sheds previous to the collapse? And, if so, in what sheds? (Evidence that in particular sheds there was no such stampede before the collapse would be of great value).

11.—Was there any reason whatever at the moment of the collapse there should have been any sudden general movement among the occupants of the shed.

TO-DAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, a retired Government servant, said:—He walked down to Race Course on February 26th and arrived there about 2 p.m. He went to Booth No. 8. When he went in he saw a crowd of people about the counter. He left the shed and then walked to Booth No. 17 to look for a friend, and then he visited all the booths until he arrived at booth No. 8 again. The booths were not very full. In one of the booths, he could not say which, he saw two Chinese on the lower floor. He came behind them and heard them talking, and the last two words he overheard were "Kot Tai." He thought the words were a gambling phrase. He left the booth and returned to booth No. 8 and bought a ticket at this booth. He remained in this booth. Just as the horses were out for the fifth race he heard a cry of "earthquake", and thought it was a foolish joke. But at the moment he saw the booth moving, and the crowd made for the door. Witness also made for the door. He could not get out because the door was choked with people. He felt a shock and fell down. He thought this earthquake was a terrible thing and was waiting for the earth to swallow them up. After a few minutes he got up, broke through the roof and escaped.

By the Crown Solicitor: After the collapse he heard a man dressed in European clothes from a booth say that the shed lashings were cut. He also heard a report that the police had arrested some men for cutting the matsheds. He believed the collapse was due to the matshed supports being cut.

By Mr. Bowley:—He understood Chinese, but did not understand the phrase "Kot tai" then. He was on the first floor of No. 8 when the collapse occurred.

By Mr. Hall:—He could not remember where he overheard the conversation. It may have been booth No. 10, at any rate it was not far from booth No. 8. He did not notice any sign of fire before he left the booth.

Ip Ting Shang, interpreter at the Magistracy, said he had heard the evidence of the last witness and the expression *Kot tai*. He heard that expression before, about two years ago. This phrase was used in connection with prices meaning "cut down." This phrase was not used with any other meaning.

By the Crown Solicitor: He would say *Kot tai Mi* in expressing that he would cut the lashings low. He did not think *Kot tai* was a term used in gambling. But it could be used as a business phrase for reducing prices.

THE COLLAPSE PREDICTED.

Sui Wa, a boy in the service of Mr. A. David, in reply to the Crown Solicitor, said he heard people warning others not to go the Races as the matsheds would collapse. He heard this two days before the Races, whilst walking along Des Vœux Road. He did not know who the people were. They were Chinese. There were three or four of them. He did not hear them give any reason for this statement. He heard no mention of robbers.

By the Coroner:—He did not tell anybody about this. These men did not say that after all these years the matsheds would collapse. The exact words were. "Do not attend the Races; the matsheds will collapse." He went to the Races because he had to bring things to his master.

Mr. Bowley:—His master rode at the Races. He told his master on the evening of the collapse that he heard people say the matsheds would collapse. He heard people shouting this warning in Des Vœux Road.

By the Coroner:—He heard no further conversation between these people.

Sirdar Khan, chief clerk at the Harbour Office, deposed that he was in No. 11 shed, the Cheong Lee shed, on February 26th. He was there about 3 o'clock. This shed had two floors. He was on the lower floor. The upper floor was only a half floor. He was standing clear of that floor when he heard a crackling sound in the roof of the shed. He thought the upper floor was coming down. The ground floor of the shed was full then. Other people who heard the same sound ran out. Witness ran out with them and just as they got out of the shed, the shed come down. He did not see the upper shed of the floor giving way. People did not run before the cracking sound began. The sheds fell slightly to the Golf Club side. The fence behind the sheds was knocked down by the crowd. Witness took part in breaking it down. When he got out of the sheds he saw the whole row of the shed down and at the same time he saw smoke about two sheds away from him in the direction of sheds of Nos. 14, 15 and 16. Realising the danger, he ran to the sheds and helped in extricating people from the débris. He was engaged in this work for two or three minutes when the fire came upon them. He then left. He saw no fire in sheds Nos. 9 and 10. He believed the fire came from sheds Nos. 14 and 15. A few seconds occurred between the collapse and the outbreak of fire. He heard no shouts previous to the collapse. He believed ten minutes elapsed between the time the fire broke out and the time the whole of the sheds were alight.

By the Crown Solicitor: He and other people pushed the fence down to allow people to get out.

By Mr. Bowley:—The nearest way to get out of the shed was to break through the fence, as the fallen matsheds blocked the passage way to the right or left. He was Chief Inspector in the Police Reserve but was not on duty at the time. He could not get at the fire because it was too far away from him. There was no fire appliances.

By the Coroner:—His opinion was that the sheds collapsed because they were not strong enough. He did not notice any sign of weakness in the sheds on the first day of the Races; there were not many people then. He visited three sheds on Tuesday the 26th February. They were full of people.

By Mr. Hall:—He did not notice any fire hose in the vicinity of the sheds.

By the Coroner:—He was perfectly satisfied that no fire broke out in sheds Nos. 8 and 9. He took only a few seconds to break through the fence at the back of the sheds. The fire first started on the Race Course side of the shed. He remained on the scene until the fire was over. He did not see any snatching going on.

Tin Fong, a draughtsman in the employ of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, said he went to shed No 11 on the day of the collapse. He had no share in the management of the shed. He was not in the shed at the time of the collapse. He went in this shed for a short time. He left because the place was too crowded. He went to the next shed, the Wayfoong shed. This shed was also full, so he went away. He crossed the field and stood in the vicinity of the French Convent (Calvaire) when he heard a commotion and saw people running in the centre of the course towards the sheds. He looked there and saw one of the sheds fall down. This shed was situated in the middle of the row. Which shed it was he could not say. The roof fell down first. The sheds on either side of this matshed caved into it, raising a cloud of dust. He saw two black clouds of smoke later on, issuing from the middle of these sheds. Each cloud was about one shed apart from the other. The fire broke out after the collapse. He handed his child to a friend who was standing near him and rushed to the matshed round by the road in order to see if he could assist any of his friends who were in the matsheds. When he reached there the fire had consumed nearly all the sheds. He could not say what was the cause of the collapse.

E. L. Stainfield, usher in the Supreme Court, said he was at Happy Valley on February 26th, and saw the Derby won from the D. A. J. A. stand, or No. 8 stand. He went to the Japanese stand at tiffin time. At five minutes to 3 he was behind the stand, going from the Japanese to the Kwong Kee stand (No. 13 stand). He was passing from stand 15 to stand 13. He was going into the Kwong Kee stand when he heard cries of "Save life" coming from the direction of No. 9 stand. He then heard a crumbling noise. Then people called out "sheds falling". He really thought it was an earthquake and jumped from the fence and went towards the Golf Club. Turning round to see what had happened he saw the sheds coming down. He then saw smoke coming from the Kwong Kee stand. The sheds came down very slowly. He saw the smoke coming out through the roof. He ran back towards the Japanese stand. In the meantime the matting was down. He got back into the Japanese shed. It was falling as he went in. There were people coming out. He went for about three yards and seeing that the place was falling down he turned to go back. Next he went to give the alarm of fire. He was caught between two poles but he struggled free. He rendered whatever assistance was possible. He could not say what happened at sheds 9 and 10.

By the Coroner:—Was the crowd bigger before tiffin or after?—The crowd was bigger before tiffin.

Did you hear any cries of "fire" before the collapse—No.

Witness said he did not know what caused the collapse.

By the Coroner: When you saw the smoke coming out of the Kwong Kee roof did you see any flame?—Yes, after the smoke.

Continuing, witness said he saw the sheds away as they fell, towards the Golf Club. It was between twenty minutes to half an hour after the sheds fell that the matsheds were enveloped in fire. He had no reason to believe that the sheds were tampered with. They may have been. On the first day he saw three struts outside, going down towards the race course, move a bit. He was leaning over the rail talking to a Japanese child. The first floor of the shed was full then, but there were few on the top. He did not take much notice at the time. The struts seemed to vibrate in the middle. It was not imagination. He did not remark upon it to any one at the time.

By the Coroner: That does not show that the sheds were tampered with?—Oh, no.

By Mr. Bowley: When going back of the Japanese stand it was not on fire. The only shed that he saw burning was Kwong Kee's stand. He did not know anything about the stands further on. Wooden pathways along the matshed fence behind the sheds were covered by the wreckage.

By the Coroner: The fire in the shed must have started in the top of the shed and on the Golf Club side. He could not say which shed fell down first.

STORY OF FIRES CAUSED BY CIGARETTES.

Lau Pak To, a schoolmaster in the Yaumati Government School, said he was standing in the Luen Ah shed when the collapse occurred and noticed the matshed moving. He shouted "earthquake!" and almost immediately the shed fell down. He got out by the Golf Club side. He saw a column of black smoke five or six sheds away. The fire was then burning fiercely. He believed everybody escaped from his shed. On Monday, February 25th he put out a fire caused by a cigarette, just as it commenced.

By the Crown Solicitor: He put out three small fires, one on the first day and two on the second day.

By Mr. Bowley: There were two buckets of water int he sheds. They were placed behind the counter.

By the Coroner: He got out about five minutes after the collapse. All the other sheds had collapsed when he got of the shed.

Arthur Williams, Chief Bailiff of the Supreme Court, said that as far as he could see the fire started near the Kwong Kee stand after the collapse. He assisted to rescue people and he also assisted the Fire Brigade. The pressure of water in the hydrants was about 25lbs. which was of no use." The water was simply running out of the nozzle of the hose.

By Mr. Hall: The sheds collapsed quickly. The fire broke out about three minutes after the collapse.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Two cases of the confidence trick were reported to the Police yesterday. In one case a Chinese married woman residing in No. 2 Hollywood Road reports that on Saturday last a man named Kwan obtained $432 from her under the pretence of selling her 55 pearls.

A similar tale was told by a Chinese lady, in the other case, this time a woman swindled her out of $955 under the pretence of selling her 13 large pearls. The Police are instituting inquiries in both cases.

THE EPIDEMIC.

For the 24 hours ended March 18th, 23 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were 2 deaths.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The Report for Presentation to the Shareholders at the Forty-ninth Ordinary Meeting, states:—

The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Company.

Working Account 1916.—This Account shows a net profit of $347,368.06.

Working Account 1917.—After transferring the sum of $30,000 to the credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account, the balance at credit of Working Account 1917 is $394,528.77.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—During the year the sterling value of Hongkong currency has risen from 1 2/4d., the rate for telegraphic transfer on 31st December 1916, to 3/-, the rate ruling on the 31st December 1917, and the sum standing at credit of this Account on 31st December 1916 has been exhausted. The General Manager and Consultation Committee recommend the appropriation of $98,034.73 from the profits of the year 1916 to the credit of this account, which will then stand at £105,366.93.

Reinsurance Fund.—It is proposed to transfer £5,000 at ex 3/- = $33,333.33 from the profits of the year 1916 to the credit of this Fund.

This Fund will then stand at £82,598.5.7.

Dividend.—The General Manager and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of $27 per share absorbing $216,000.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. White, Maitland and Gubbay retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

SMUGGLING GOLD FROM JAPAN.

KOBE, Mar. 12.

A Chinese has been arrested on board the *Omi Maru*, which was bound for Shanghai, on a charge of smuggling Japanese gold coins to the amount of Y.30,000.

The attention of the police has been called to the fact that an increasing number of Chinese, both in Tokio and Osaka, cash banknotes at the Bank of Japan on the pretext that they are returning home. The amount that can be cashed is limited to Y.100, despite which the authorities suspect that smuggling of gold to Shanghai is going on.

TOKIO, Mar. 12.

There was a strange spectacle at the Bank of Japan on Monday. Over 300 Chinese, all from Yokohama, went there to have notes exchanged for gold, each with 100 yen in paper money. They formed in line before the counter and it looked as if there was a run on the bank. Since the export of gold was placed under embargo, the exchange of notes for gold for travelling purposes has been limited to Y.100 for each person. It is feared that there is an organised movement in existence for exporting gold to Shanghai, where it is at a premium. The police are vigilant.

A SHANGHAI OPIUM ACTION.

VERDICT FOR MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON & CO.

A case has been occupying the Supreme Court at Shanghai in which a Chinese opium merchant sued Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. for delivery, or for damages of Tls. 90,000 for non-delivery, of eight chests of opium.

The Chief Judge, after reviewing the evidence at considerable length, said:—"The opium guild, which had acted all these years for the Chinese dealers, the plaintiff amongst them, agreed that opium not cleared before March 31 should remain in the hands of the Government. The plaintiff is affected with this knowledge, and I have no doubt he knew all about it. He chose to allow the time in which he could get a permit to clarse, and, therefore, owing to no fault of the defendants, but owing to his standing by while the Customs closed, he has failed to get the required permission to withdraw the opium from bond, which in the ordinary course of business it would be upon him to do. In my opinion he cannot under the circumstances claim damages from the defendants. There must be judgment for the defendants with costs."

IRISH POLITICS.

A ST. PATRICK'S DAY INCIDENT.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

An unprecedented event in Irish politics occurred on Sunday last in Waterford, which is at present in the throes of the bitter election. Captain Redmond's Nationalist candidate, and Mr. White, Sinn Feiner, followed their respective retainers in a six-mile procession, attended St. Patrick's Day celebrations. A demonstration followed the meetings, which Captain Redmond defended the attitude of the Nationalists towards recruiting in Ireland.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

IMPORTANT ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

RESULTS VERY SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, Mar. 18.

M. Clemenceau (Premier of France), Signor Orlando (Premier of Italy) and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important Conference was held.

M. Clemenceau expressed himself very satisfied with the results.

THE DUTCH SHIPING QUESTION.

GERMANS THREATEN BLOCKADE OF HOLLAND'S COAST.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* threatens that if the Allies take over the Dutch ships, German submarines will blockade the Dutch coast.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIED CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to prevent Holland from accepting the Entente's terms.

Threats and cajolery are used indiscriminately.

The Dutch reply is expected to-day.

It is stated that British ships in Dutch ports are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at The Hague understands that Holland has accepted the Allies' conditions.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Political interest centres in the debate on the Navy Estimates on Wednesday.

Sir Eric Geddes announces measures for reorganisation within the Admiralty to meet criticisms. The chief change is expected to be the appointment of Baron Pirrie to control shipbuilding.

A detailed statement of the actual amount of tonnage sunk together with the shortcomings of replacement is likewise awaited.

The *Times* Shipping Correspondent warns the nation to entertain no illusion that the periodical publication of such returns will be at all comfortable for its peace of mind, but there are plentiful signs that the country is determined to meet the most urgent shipbuilding requirements.

Sir Thomas Sutherland (formerly Chairman of the P. & O. Co.), in a letter to the *Times*, says it seems absolutely clear that Government control of shipping is a distinct failure and urges the freeing of shipowners and mercantile builders from Admiralty interference.

FUEL FAMINE AT HOME.

AMUSEMENT HALLS TO CLOSE AT 9.30.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

An order is every moment expected of the closing of theatres, music halls and cinemas at 9.30 in the evening, with the object of economising in fuel.

Clubs and restaurants will also likely be affected.

Theatre-owners are sending a deputation to the Coal Controller.

NO WHEAT AT ODESSA.

AN AMERICAN EXPERT'S OPINION.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

A Chicago American grain expert is of the opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa. All has been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

AUSTRALIAN COASTAL VESSELS.

COMMONWEALTH CONTROL.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 18.

The Commonwealth shortly assumes complete control of the coastal vessels.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

SCHEME TO PURCHASE OUTLINED.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

It is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board, representing the exporters, growers and banks.

No further export licences will be granted, except for the Commission's purchases.

Licences, already granted, will be cancelled, except for cotton held in port and sold for export before March 1st.

The Commission will sell on a basis of 48 dollars per kantar f.o.b. Alexandria fully good and fair Sakellarides.

The British Treasury is prepared to lend 10 millions sterling to meet the financial demands of the combination, and an equal sum will be advanced by the Group bank at a limited interest, under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government.

If the American prices rise, the sale price will be increased and the profits of the increase will be credited to the Egyptian Government.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Canon Henry Scott Holland is dead.

[Canon Henry Scott Holland was Editor of the "Commonwealth," Regnis Professor of Divinity at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church since 1910. He was Select Preacher to the University of Oxford in 1891-1892 and 1894 to 1896, Censor of Christ Church 1892-1894; Canon of St. Paul's 1884-1910 and Precentor, St. Paul's Cathedral, 1888-1910.]

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

AN APPEAL BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The Bishop of Victoria preached on Christian sympathy at the Cathedral on Sunday last and referred to the loss the Chinese church had sustained in the death of Pastor Fok Tsing Shan, the late incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Hongkong, and to the sympathy the Cathedral congregation felt with the Chinese church members. He also expressed deep sympathy with the London Mission in the lamented death of Mrs. Maclean Gibson.

The Bishop then asked the practical sympathy of his hearers with the sufferers through the floods in North China and read the following telegram from Sir John Jordan, Bishop Norris and others:—

"Conditions North China country districts rapidly becoming desperate. People eating leaves, bark straw, corn cobs. Fuel scarce; roof timbers and fruit trees used instead, animals dead or sold. No grain for spring sowing. Robberies increasing. Children abandoned, sold, drowned. North China Christian Flood Relief appeals Chinese Christians give fifty thousand dollars and help raise fifty thousand more from others. Will you help? Desire money collected in March if possible. Please wire amount your station will raise."

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE TROOPS.

In view of all Cinema Theatres having been put out of bounds during the continuance of the present epidemic, a scheme has been arranged for a cinema entertainment to take place once, or probably twice, a week at the Royal Artillery Theatre, which will be open to members of His Majesty's Forces and their friends only.

The first performance will take place on Thursday, 21st instant, when the parts of the Pathe film, "The Fatal Ring", will be screened. The lights will be turned down at 8 p.m. sharp as it is essential that the entertainment be completed by 10 p.m. Future entertainments, when "The Fatal Ring" will be continued, will take place on Wednesdays and also, if possible, on Saturdays, at the same hour.

The charges for admission will be fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty cents, payment being made at the door, and such payment will be accepted from members of H.M. Force only.

It is hoped that the scheme will be well supported as it will be run in face of an almost certain loss, which loss the Services' Entertainment Fund has very kindly promised to meet. It is naturally desired that this loss shall be as small as possible.

It is to be added that the proposed entertainments are made possible by the kindness of the Pathe firm in allowing the organizers very special terms.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE GRESSON STREET MURDERS.

TRIAL FOR MURDER OF INSPECTOR O'SULLIVAN.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Ng Ling alias Kwang Kwang was charged with the murder of Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan at No. 6, Gresson Street, on January 22.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General appeared on behalf of the Crown and Mr. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, defended the accused.

The jurymen were:—Messrs. G. H. Wilson, B. M. C. da Cunha, B. Basto, K. E. Greig, J. T. Shaw, J. H. Scott and J. McIntyre.

"Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney-General said that this was the Gresson Street Murder Case. The circumstances of the case not only caused a great deal of excitement and feeling at the time, but he supposed there had scarcely been sufficient time for that excitement and feeling entirely to die down, but he hoped that both the jury and himself would approach the evidence in the case, dispassionately, in the cold light of reason and not in any heated state of mind. There was a great deal of evidence one would like to have had which they would not have in this case because the lips of the men who could have told them best, perhaps, what happened were now closed in death. If there were any gaps in the evidence in consequence he hoped they would not try to fill up those gaps by any feeling of resentment toward the man or by any desire to obtain some victim who could be punished for the murder; but that they would only bridge the gaps by fair and legitimate inference and nothing less. He thought any gaps could be bridged over by legitimate inference. It was not, however, for him to say, it was the jury who had to say and to convict the prisoner of the crime if he was found guilty. Perhaps the best thing he could do first would be show the jury the plans of the premises on which the affair took place.

The Attorney-General then described the plans, indicating the positions in which the various people concerned in the crime were supposed to have been at different times.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that on January 22, at about 11 a.m., a party of police went with a search warrant to search No. 6, Gresson Street, on the first floor. The party consisted of two European officers, and it was with the death of one of those men, Inspector O'Sullivan, that the prisoner was charged. In addition to the two European officers, there were nine Chinese officers, including Chief Chinese Detective Sun Tai, who would be one of the witnesses, and another Chinese constable, No. 40, who would give most important evidence as regards the attack on the police in the cubicle at the back of the house. There were four men who went into the cubicle, one of whom was now dead as a result of wounds received on the occasion. Another Chinese constable was stationed at the entrance of the kitchen. Three other constables would be called who went up to the second floor, one of whom would tell the jury that he found something. The party of police got to the premises at about 11 a.m. on January 22. They went up the stairs; Inspector O'Sullivan carrying the search warrant which was for the purpose of searching for stolen property. Four of the Chinese police were carrying revolvers. All these four revolvers are accounted for. Three brought their arms away with them, and one revolver was afterwards found in the cubicle. Another revolver was found on the stairs. The Attorney-General said he mentioned that because it was important to realise that five revolvers were accounted for and the police only had four, so the other must have belonged to one of the men in the cubicle. When the search party got up to the first floor, Sergeant Clarke and three Chinese constables passed up to the second floor and two Chinese constables remained up there until the shooting began, Sergeant Clarke coming down a little before the shooting took place. Inspector O'Sullivan passed into the back of the first floor and there were two men sitting there smoking and another man sitting on a bed. There were also two women and a child present. The police then passed into the back cubicle and there they found three more men. There was also a black box on the bed. One of the men in the room was the prisoner.

The Attorney-General then went on to describe what took place, as stated in evidence given at the Magistracy, stating how Inspector O'Sullivan was heard to order one of the men not to move and then the shooting began. Whilst the struggle was going on, the prisoner was standing apparently unattended. The man struggling with Inspector O'Sullivan apparently put his hand into the black box on the bed and a moment after firing was heard. One of the constables would tell the jury that the prisoner made a rush for the box after several reports had been heard. This constable tried to catch hold of the prisoner and certain statements made by the prisoner himself would confirm this. As the constable tried to catch hold of the prisoner, he (the constable) was wounded in the hand; then the prisoner put his hand into the box and drew out a revolver. The prisoner then ran down the stairs into the street where he was shot, as previously described before the Magistrate. The man, it would be remembered was wounded in the mouth when shot in the street, and it would be important to remember that before he got to the street he was wounded in the chest, and the bullet was still there. The Attorney-General said he suggested that the prisoner got this wound in the chest whilst shooting was going on in the cubicle, the prisoner was not feeling like going on with the shooting and tried to get away, leaving his revolver on the stairs where it was subsequently found. The revolver was found to have had two chambers discharged. After further describing the subsequent events the Attorney-General said there was no direct evidence to prove that the prisoner fired at Inspector O'Sullivan, but he was going to ask the jury, on two grounds to say that the prisoner was guilty of the murder. In the first place they had heard that there was a gang, armed to the teeth, desperate and reckless, a gang prepared to carry out their purpose, whatever it was, regardless of the consequences. The fact that they were desperate and reckless was shown by the state of their armoury. Eleven revolvers were found and over 300 rounds of ammunition. They also showed by their acts—their murderous attack on the police and the wild shooting in the house in the street that they were a desperate gang. He would show the jury that the prisoner was staying in the house with his brother, who was the man in European clothing who was shot by Sergeant Marriott, that the prisoner had been seen frequently in the company of his brother and others. He was going to point out that whatever purpose the prisoner may have had, the only fair inference they could draw was that he may have used his arms to protect himself from lawful arrest by the police. It was inconceivable that a gang of men like them with those arms should not have discussed the possibility of a police raid. There was no evidence that the prisoner ever contemplated the death of Inspector O'Sullivan but he did suggest that he must have contemplated the possibility of a raid and that his subsequent act showed, he submitted, that it must have been their intention, to resist arrest. There was a sudden and simultaneous attack on two policemen. That was some evidence of the men's intention to resist the police. Then almost at the same time the prisoner made a dash for the box where the revolvers were. If the jury thought that these people intended to resist police arrest, if the time should ever come; if they thought that the prisoner made a dash for the revolver, the fact that he did not himself fire a single shot would not relieve him of the guilt of the murder.

Mr. Alabaster, interrupting, said that the Attorney-General would have to prove to the jury that there was no shadow of doubt that there was a common purpose to resist arrest agreed to in common beforehand. He would also have to prove that the prisoner went to the box for the purpose of attacking the police and not for defending himself.

His Lordship: All that is premature.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said that the second ground was one which connected the prisoner even more particularly with the crime. The prisoner made a dash for the box and pulled out a revolver. His friend said he had got to show that he pulled the revolver with the intention of attacking the police. What did the jury think the prisoner pulled it out for—to help the police, did they think? Did he pull it out in self-defence against the people on the floor with whom he had been living, or against his brother? There was evidence to show that there could be very little doubt that he pulled it out to attack the police. A curious fact was that Inspector O'Sullivan had five bullet wounds, four in front and one at the back. Three men were in the cubicle, one was struggling with Inspector O'Sullivan and one with Sergeant Clarke. The other man, the prisoner, was standing unattended. There appeared to be a strong probability that the shot in the back was fired by the accused. He was the man who took out a revolver from the box. When he ran down stairs and got into the street, he had no revolver, but a revolver was found on the stairs which, he would ask the jury to say, was the prisoner's revolver. The revolver had three cartridges in it and two of the chambers had been fired, and the inference was that one of those shots passed through Inspector O'Sullivan's back.

Evidence was then taken, similar to that heard at the Police Court, after which the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

LAST NIGHT'S OPENING RECITAL.

The Organ Recital, given at St. John's Cathedral last night by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., on the occasion of the re-opening of the Organ after extensive renovation provided a musical feast which it is rarely the good fortune of Hongkong music lovers to experience. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor, Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

From the various statements made in connection with the rebuilding of the organ we had been led to expect something out of the ordinary as a result of the completed work, and even the most critical must admit, after last night's demonstrations, that the result has passed all expectations. The work of reconstruction became an urgent necessity "in order to save the organ from falling into such a state that no satisfactory repairs would be possible." The foundations of the scheme were laid eight or nine years ago, and the work has now been completed at a cost of about $8,000, and none can doubt after last night's demonstration of the improvement effected in the instrument that the enthusiasm and the tenacity of purpose Mr. Denman Fuller has displayed in the project has gained their reward.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the renovated organ is its wonderful balance, and quite apart from the business side, both Mr. Blackett and Mr. Fuller must experience feelings of great gratification at the result they have achieved. Mr. Fuller especially has cause for gratification, for an organist of his undoubted talent naturally desires an instrument on which he can display his gift to the best advantage and it is doubtful whether the organist has ever really had a fair opportunity of showing his mastery over the organ in Hongkong until yesterday evening. Both organ and organist are worthy of each other.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme showed that it had been chosen with great care to enable the organist to display every department of the instrument, and each item was rendered to perfection. No. 1, Choral Song and Fugue (Wesley), brought out the marvellous power of the instrument and proved that the new wind arrangements were perfect in every way. Passages which called for the use of nearly all couplers simultaneously, suffered nothing from want of wind pressure, in addition to tone and balance. No. 2, The Curfew (E. J. Horman), brought out the beauty of Swell organ, the perfect tuning of the reeds and the great beauty of some of the solo stops, while No. 3, Allegro Appassionato (Arthur Barclay), again demonstrated in parts the great power of the organ. By this time, it had been amply proved that the organ was capable of all that has been claimed for it, and for the remaining items, the critical ear was closed and one only listened to Mr. Fuller's masterly rendering of the remaining compositions on the programme. Sterndale Bennett's "Barcarole" was perhaps the gem of the list and the beautiful liquid tones of the solo stops used for the running cadenzas which form the theme of the composition were rendered to perfection. Although in church, one wanted to applaud. Mr. Fuller's own composition, "Out of the Past," showed the player to be a composer of a very high order. It was a beautiful composition, beautifully played. The piece opens with a simple theme, of practically four notes, given out on a solo stop and gradually worked upon until the passages culminate in a crashing climax of majestic chords, still embodying the original theme, after which the melody gradually dies away to the first form of the theme and then tapers off *p.p.p.* The recital was concluded with a masterly rendering of Sir Edward Elgar's well-known "Pomp and Circumstance," very often used as a Military March, as it was described on the programme. The second movement of the piece also forms the air of the song "Land of Hope and Glory."

The attendance was not so large as might have been expected. A collection in aid of the Organ Fund taken during the recital realised $547.33.

THE ORGAN.

The present organ was built by Messrs. J. Walker and Sons and was erected in 1887. Twenty years later, extensive repairs became necessary, owing to climatic conditions and a modicum of care, and in 1909 repairs were executed, but it was not possible to carry out the extensive alterations which have now been effected. Various minor alterations and additions were made during the succeeding ten years. Then certain parts of the organ began to develop serious trouble and a careful examination only served to accentuate the fact that almost entire re-construction would be necessary to restore the organ to a state of efficiency, and when Mr. W. Blackett, of Messrs. Blackett and Howden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, arrived here to do other work, the Church Body decided to entrust this gentleman not only with the work of re-construction but in addition with the completion of the scheme long previously conceived for bringing the instrument thoroughly up to date. The work of re-construction has been one of very exceptional difficulty and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Blackett for the skilful and conscientious way in which he has carried it out.

On two or three occasions, the writer has been in the Cathedral and seen Mr. Blackett in shirt sleeves and apron doing the actual carpentering part of some of the more delicate work, and not merely supervising native carpenters, as some might think. It is a proof of Mr. Blackett's conscientious labours, that when asked why he did this manual labour he replied to the effect that in some of the more intricate work Chinese were not altogether capable, and he preferred to do it himself. We who live in the East, will fully appreciate what that actually means. Mr. Fuller has been equally conscientious and we do not hesitate to say that he fully deserves the reward of a true musician, and that is an instrument from which he feels he can get satisfaction, for nothing is more disheartening to a good player than to have to exhibit his talent on an inferior instrument.

The wind supply is generated by an electric rotary blower built by Mr. Blackett, which is the gift of Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist; is driven by a 3½ h.p. Century motor and produces considerably over 1,000 cubic feet of wind a minute at a pressure of 9 inches. The whole of the repairs and additions made since 1907 up to date have been carried out under the supervision and according to the ideas of Mr. Denman Fuller, who is entirely responsible not only for the scheme of improvements and extensions made but also for a considerable portion of the work itself and the raising of a great part of the necessary funds.

With such an instrument, and an organist of Mr. Denman Fuller's ability, Organ Recitals at the Cathedral will certainly appeal to lovers of good music, and they will look forward to the next with pleasure.

The specification of the organ now stands as follows:—

GREAT ORGAN.—Compass CC to A. 58 Notes:—Double Diapason 16 ft., Open Diapason 8 ft., Horn Diapason 8 ft., Wald Flute 8 ft., Dulciana 8 ft., Principal 4 ft., Harmonic Flute 4 ft., Fifteenth 2 ft., Mixture 3 ranks, Posaune 8 ft., Clario 4 ft.

SWELL ORGAN.—Compass CC to A. 58 Notes:—Bourdon 16 ft., Open Diapason 8 ft., Stopped Diapason 8 ft., Echo Gambe 8 ft., Voix Celeste 8 ft., Principal 4 ft., Gemshorn 2 ft., Mixture 3 ranks, Double Trumpet 16 ft., Horn 8 ft., Hautboy 8 ft., Vox Humana 8 ft., Clarion 4 ft., Tremulant.

CHOIR ORGAN (in a swell):—Compass CC to A. 58 Notes:—Gamba 8 ft., Salcional 8 ft., Lieblich Gedact 8 ft., Gemshorn 4 ft., Harmonic Flute 4 ft., Piccolo 2 ft., Clarinet 8 ft., Tremulant.

PEDAL ORGAN.—Compass CC to F. 30 Notes:—Double Diapason (partly from Open Diapason) 32 ft., Open Diapason 16 ft., Violone 16 ft., Dulciana 16 ft., Bourdon 16 ft., Principal 8 ft., Bass Flute 8 ft., Trombone 16 ft.

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Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

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Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 231

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OUTPOISONING THE POISONERS.

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

During the German assault upon Arbentieres recently, a strange and ghastly phenomenon was witnessed, writes E. T. Bronsdon in "Popular Mechanics." Many of the shells which fell in the town were seemingly of very fragile construction. They scarcely dented the ground where they burst. They injured very few people with flying particles. They did not contain either cyanogen gas or chlorine. There was a slight incense-like odour, but this was attributed to a peculiar and important powder the Huns were supposed to have been forced into using. There seemed to be no reason for the shells.

Six hours later the ghastly truth began to make itself known. Soldiers, male citizens, women, and children began to collapse by the score. Many fell in convulsions. Some went stark, raving mad. The whole community was poisoned—poisoned by some new and terrible agent that even the German archfiends had not dreamed of using before. For nearly a week the terrible gas did its work, although the shell attacks ceased abruptly on the first day. Four thousand individuals died in agony greater than even the feared chlorine ever had caused.

The agent employed was arsine, known in the laboratory as arseniuretted hydrogen, one of the deadliest of all fumes known to the chemist—beside which hydrogen cyanide and carbon monoxide may be trifled with in comparative safety.

This fume fury can be made quickly, easily, and in immense quantities, merely by treating any arsenical ore with hydrochloric acid. Made for demonstration purposes, where the pure gas is desired, the method is to mix arsenic with zinc shavings, and to pour over the receptacle hydrochloric acid. The chlorine combines with the zinc, little water is released, and a large quantity of the arsine is formed.

The Allies will feel a natural reluctance to use this weapon, just as they felt a natural reluctance to adopt the Germans' chlorine, sulphur dioxide, and "Flammenwerfer" attacks. These fall outside the pale of civilised warfare, in the same class with well-poisoning. No nation should adopt such tactics, but this war has crossed the boundaries of all civilised precept. The Allies' only chance is to match the "Schrecklichkeit" of the Hun with still greater awfulness. If this can be accomplished with the Germans' own weapons, so much the better.

The arsine bomb is the most deadly weapon the world has developed. Thrown from an aeroplane, or projected from a high-calibre howitzer or rifle, the gas spreads slowly upon striking. The gas is invisible, and so heavy that no wind short of a hurricane can dispel it sufficiently to make it harmless. It is known as a "creeper"—that is, it follows the hollows of the ground and progresses by inches. For this reason its presence is apt to be unsuspected, and it may take a week to complete its deadly work.

One whiff—and it does not have to be a lungful, by any means—is certain death. There is no remedy or antidote known to medical or chemical science. The effects are in some respects much the same as ordinary arsenic poisoning—the suffering which ensues upon accidental eating of rat poison is an example of this—but in addition, the gas attacks the big nerve centres in a totally different manner, causing aberration and convulsion, and death in a half-hour or so, after the first symptoms are noticed.

The Germans made another vital mistake in revealing this terrible weapon, the arsine bomb, to the Allies, for the nations most assuredly never would have thought of using it otherwise. The mistake lies in the fact that while the Germans foisted this ghastly reality upon modern warfare, they have not the arsenic to pursue the course they have elected. They can employ this agent very seldom, making a hideous threat now and then, but not carrying it into a campaign such as they have done with the "Flammenwerfer" or liquid fire.

The Allies, on the other hand, have supplies of arsenic ore which are unlimited, so far as the possible needs of this conflict are concerned. They could manufacture in one year more than enough arsine bombs to kill every man, woman, and child in the whole of Germany and Austria-Hungary. An airplane can carry a sufficient number of glass-bottle bombs, filled with arsine under pressure, to make uninhabitable a town of five hundred inhabitants. This all in one trip. This is said advisedly, the inhabitants cannot protect themselves by masks or other devices as when fighting other fume enemies such as chlorine and sulphur dioxide, for there is no known substance which will absorb arsine as chlorine is absorbed.

CHARMED LIFE LOST.

GENTLEMAN RANKER WHO ROSE TO A COLONELCY.

After a fighting career full of peril, Lieut.-Colonel John Maxwell, M.C., of Bath, has fallen at the age of 36.

On the first day of the war Colonel Maxwell enlisted as a private, and by the end of November, 1914, he was chief signalling officer.

He particularly distinguished himself at Hooge, and was promoted captain on the field for his gallantry.

At Delville Wood he fought for seven days and seven nights, and was so tired at the finish that he slept for five hours leaning against a parapet. The colonel of the Engineers wrote to him that only his skill and enterprise enabled the Engineers to fortify Orchard Trench and Wood Lane.

Colonel Maxwell up to his death had a charmed life. He was struck by shell splinters twelve times, and got away from five Germans on a reconnaissance by emptying his revolver into them.

Colonel Maxwell went through the Somme campaign and the recent offensive in Flanders. He was buried with full military honours in Ypres cemetery.

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Hongkong, May 14, 1916. 517

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POERWAKARTA,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. P. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 42,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL 32,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 23,140,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHEFOO	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RANGOON
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SUNGEI
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	TSINGTAU
NAGASAKI	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

HISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING

DONE AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Class, Proofs and returns Mailing guaranteed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY FOR BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke. The enemy artillery has been active southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road also against our rear defences southward of Lens and in the areas of the La Basse Canal, Armentieres and Ypres. There was great aerial activity yesterday.

We again heavily attacked billets and dropped thirty tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps. We destroyed one hangar and crashed down one Gotha in the act of rising.

We brought down sixteen machines and drove down seven. Six of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers bombed billets. All returned.

We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern to-day, directly hitting the station and causing a fire. We drove off attackers.

All our machines returned.

BRITISH SECTOR HELD BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—

It is announced that Belgian troops are now holding the former British sector on the coast.

FRENCH TROOPS PENETRATE GERMAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A French communique says:—

There has been fairly considerable reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames. Under the protection of our artillery which dominated the German artillery, we carried out an important raid last night in the region of Cheppy on the left of the Meuse.

We completely and successfully penetrated enemy trenches on a front of 800 metres to a depth of 300 metres.

We destroyed all dugouts, blockhouses and works and brought back eighty prisoners belonging to three regiments, also seven machine guns.

Our losses were light.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PEACE TREATY "PAINFUL, FORCED AND DISHONOURING."

MOSCOW, Mar. 17.

The resolution of the Congress of Soviets ratifying the peace treaty describes the peace as painful, forced and dishonouring and urges all the workers to employ all their strength to establish the defence of Russia upon the basis of a socialist militia. All persons of both sexes, young and old, should be militarily trained.

PEACE ONLY A RESPITE FOR RUSSIA.

M. Lenin, in a speech, said that the peace should be accepted as a respite pending the moment when the European proletariat would come to their assistance.

GERMANY PURCHASING RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN BONDS.

MOSCOW, Mar. 17.

M. Kamkoff, speaking at the Moscow Congress which ratified the peace treaty, said that Germany was buying Russian and foreign loans and would force Russia to pay fifty per cent. of all foreign loans. Russia could only expect to support an international proletariat if it showed it could fight to the end.

EXPENDITURE ON RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS.

GERMANY'S IMPUDENCE.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.

The German official Press states that Germany is willing to abandon her claims for repayment of expenditure on war prisoners in return for the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

HERR BALLIN IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 17.

Herr Ballin and the German financier Langhof are expected in Petrograd. It is stated the Government proposes to establish an oil monopoly.

GERMANY'S BOOTY.

FIFTEEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.

A telegram from Berlin states that fifteen Russian warships were found in the harbour of Odessa.

BOLSHEVIKS' BRUTALITY.

FINE OF 20 MILLION ROUBLES INFLICTED.

JASY, Mar. 17.

The Bolsheviki at Odessa went to Sebastopol before the German occupation.

Before leaving, the Bolshevik General Muravieff ordered the massacre of officers, capitalists and bourgeoisie, and fined the population twenty million roubles.

"Compare the work"



The Typewriter of Triple Service:—
Letter Making,
Card Typing,
Billing,
all in one.
More work with less effort.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road Central.

UKRANIAN ARMY MOBILISED BY GERMANY.

Austrian official sources state that German officers have been invited to organise the Ukranian army.

COMBATING SUBMARINES.

ALLIES DESTROYING MORE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the U.S. Navy, stated there was no doubt the Allies would win against the submarines. They were winning surely and steadily. They were capturing some submarines and destroying more. The Germans were not sinking more merchantmen than the Allies were building and with increased building during the summer in the United States and Britain, the difficulty would be overcome more and more.

DUTCH SAILINGS TO ENGLAND.

HOLLAND'S BAN.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.

The newspapers publish a telegram from The Hague stating that Dutch sailings to England have been stopped.

IRELAND DISSATISFIED.

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER'S WARNING.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Enniskillen, said his task would be to tell England before the world what she must cease to talk of a League of Nations or pretend that the war was a defence of the small nationalities until she had freed a country which had been groaning for 700 years under misgovernment. The time had come to finish the Convention. If it failed to agree on a settlement, the Irish question would assume in a week or two a more formidable shape than ever.

The young and unthinking enthusiasts who were anxious to establish an Irish Republic were not so numerous as they imagined. He urged them to abandon the dangerous bluff and join their compatriots in a united demand for the prize within their grasp.

He warned them against being led into another rising. He knew that their ranks were full of police spies.



EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 19, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/1
On demand	3/1⅛
30 days' sight	3/1⅛
4 months' sight	3/1⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/2
On Paris—	
On demand	421½
Credits, 4 months' sight	426
On New York—	
On demand	73⅝
Credits, 60 days' sight	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	133½
On Manila—	
On demand	147
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	141⅝
Gold coin, 100 fine (per tael)	42.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.40
Silver, per oz.	42½d.
Bar (Silver in Hongkong)	44½ p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	⅛ p. par.
Chinese Copper Coin	⅛ p. par.
Rate of Native Interest	6% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	½% disc.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa ... lb.	24
,, Prime Cut ,,	24
,, Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk ,,	23
,, Roast,—Shin ,, ... ,,	24
,, Breast,—Ngau Nam... ... ,,	20
,, Soup,—Tong Yuk ,,	26
,, Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ... ,,	24
,, Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan ,,	30
,, Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1 ,,	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No per set	10
,, Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li each	50
,, Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li each	60 cents.
,, Head,—Ngau Tau... each	100
,, Heart,—Ngau Sam... lb.	13
,, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ,,	20
,, Feet,—Ngau Keuk...each	10
,, Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ,,	10
,, Tail,—Ngau Mei ... ,,	20
,, Liver,—Ngau Kon... lb.	13
,, Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat lb.	28
,, Leg,—Yeung Pei ,,	28
,, Shoulder,—Yeung Shau ,,	24
,, Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk ,,	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong per set	25
,, Brains,—Chu No per set	22
,, Feet,—Chu Keuk lb.	15
,, Fry,—Chu Chap ,,	15
,, Head,—Chu Tau ,,	20
,, Heart,—Chu Sam each	10
,, Kidneys,—Chu Yiu... ... each	10
,, Liver,—Chu Kon lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ... ,,	25
,, Leg,—Chu Pei... ,,	28
,, Loin,—Chu Hau Tun ... ,,	28
,, Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau... ,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk... set	60
,, Heart,—Yeung Sam ... each	8
,, Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu each	12
,, Liver,—Yeung Kon ... lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai ,,	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau ... ,,	20
,, Mutton,—Shang Yeung You ,,	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk... ,,	20
,, Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1 ... lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau lb.	—

Fish.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu... lb.	16
Bream,—Pin Yu... ,,	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ,,	18
Carp,—Li Yu ,,	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu ,,	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu ,,	20
Crabs,—Hai... ,,	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ,,	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ,,	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ,,	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha ,,	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ,,	16
,, Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu ,,	20
,, Yellow,—Wong Sin ,,	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai... ,,	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan... ,,	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ,,	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak ,,	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap... ,,	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ,,	22
Loach,—Wu Yu ,,	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ,,	22
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ,,	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ,,	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu... ,,	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho ,,	16
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu ... ,,	14
Perch,—Tan Lo ,,	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong ,,	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu... ,,	23
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... ,,	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong... ,,	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha ,,	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha ,,	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung ... ,,	13
Roach,—Lun Yu ,,	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu... ,,	36
Shark,—Sha Yu ,,	8
Skate,—Po Yu ,,	10
Shrimps,—Ha ,,	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu ,,	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ,,	28
Tench,—Wan Yu ,,	22
Turbot,—Tso Hau Yu ,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu ,,	40

Poultry.

	Cts.
Chickens,—Kai Tsai lb.	30
Capons, Small,—Sin Kai ,,	28
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai ,,	28
Duck,—Ap ,,	23
Doves,—Pau Kau ,,	—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai lb.	36
Fowls, Hakka,—Hai Nam Kai ... ,,	28
Geese,—Ngo ,,	34
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap... ... ,,	30
,, Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kapi each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na ... ,,	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui... each	22
Pheasant,—Shan Kai... ,,	—
Quail,—Om Chun ,,	—
Partridges,—Che Ku ,,	—

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko ,,	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Chiu ,,	4
Carambola,—Yeung To ,,	12
Cocoanuts,—Yu Tse each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung... lb.	7
Lemons, American,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ... 8 each	
Lichees, Dried, (small stones),—Lai Chi Kan lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shong Tim Chang ,,	—
Oranges, (Canton),—... ,,	—
Pears, (Canton), cooking,—Shu Li ,,	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ,,	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tse ,,	12
Plantain,—Tai Chib ,,	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Twim Lo Yau ...each	12
Walnuts,—Hop Tao lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsu ,,	25

Vegetables, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk ...each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi... ... lb.	4
,, Long,—Tau Kok ,,	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau ... ,,	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ,,	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa ,,	5
,, Red,—Hung Ke ,,	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi ,,	6
,, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... ,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun ,,	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsai Fa each	—
,, (Medium), ,, ,,	—
,, (Small), ,, ,,	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi ,,	10
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu ,,	25
,, Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ... ,,	10
,, Green,—Ching Lat Chiu ,,	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung ,,	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung ,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan ,,	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi ...each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... lb.	6
,, Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... ,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku lb.	
Okroes lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau ,,	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ,,	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu ,,	3
,, Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai lb.	3
,, American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ... ,,	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong ... ,,	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau ... ,,	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ,,	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ,,	7
Taros,—Wu Tau ,,	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak ,,	4
Vetable Marrow,—Tait Kwa... ,,	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi... ,,	15
,, Lily root,—Lin Ngau ... ,,	6
Yams,—Tai Shu ,,	6

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1918:—

Date	Ends	Begins
Mar. 19th,	6.16 a.m.	6.45 p.m.
,, 20th,	6.15 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 21st,	6.14 ,,	6.4 ,,
,, 22nd,	6.13 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 23rd,	6.13 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 24th,	6.12 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 25th,	6.11 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 26th,	6.10 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 27th,	6.08 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 28th,	6.06 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 29th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 30th,	6.07 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 31st,	6.06 ,,	6.48 ,,

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.98	29.95
Temperature	68	64	71
Humidity	76	94	67
Direction of Wind	s	s	s
Force	2	2	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 18th—68
Lowest open air Temperature on the 19th—64

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 19, 1918.

A LIFE SAVER

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair



Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp.

Samples free by post. Address F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. Sold everywhere.

It Is Up to You And Cuticura

WEATHER REPORT.

March 19th, 11h. 57m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the northern depression and the anticyclone have probably moved eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.28 inches, against an average of 4.70 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 20th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair, fog or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 19, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.91	36	90	N	7	of
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	29.89	50	92	ssw	2	b
Gutzlaff	,,	29.87	54	88	sw	2	b
Sharp Pk	,,	29.96	62	83	—	0	o
Amoy	,,	29.99	63	91	ss	1	r
Swatow	,,	29.97	63	94	w	1	b
Taihoku	5 a.	30.00	55	98	—	0	b
Taichu	,,	30.00	55	—	—	0	b
Tainan	,,	29.98	61	—	s	4	b
Koshun	,,	29.98	64	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	,,	29.98	66	—	se	3	o
Canton	6 a.	29.98	65	95	ss	1	o
Hongkong	,,	29.98	64	94	s	2	o
Gap Rock	,,	29.97	—	—	s	3	o
Macao	,,	29.95	64	94	sss	1	of
Wuchow	9 p.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.91	68	92	nne	2	of
Tourane	,,	29.89	68	—	s	2	b
C. St. James	,,	29.93	70	—	ne	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.94	63	88	sw	1	b
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.93	66	94	ne	1	b
Legaspi	,,	29.94	73	85	n	2	b
Tacloban	,,	29.92	72	91	wsw	2	b
Iloilo	,,	29.91	84	90	n	4	b
Surigao	,,	29.91	73	92	s	1	o
Guam	4.20	29.99	73	—	—	0	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.86	78	96	ne	2	r

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 19, 1918

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor of the late SIKN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 19TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotns 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approx interim Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
H'ngkong & S'hai $125	$615 a.	Final of £2-3/- & bonus of £1 at Ex. 3/- a/c 1917 ...	8 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES			
Canton ... $ 50	$320 lb.	$7 final making $26 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916. ...	7½ p.c.
North China ... £5	T. 126 b.	Final dividend of 15% making 30% for 1916.	6½ p.c.
Unions ... $100	$790 b. 880 as.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtsze ... $ 60	$210 (ex-72) b	Final of $15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916 ...	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire ... $ 20	$133 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915. ...	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire ... $ 50	$330 ...	$27 for 1915 ...	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$77 s	Final of $3 a/c 1916-1917.	19½ p.c.
Steamboat ... $ 15	$18½ b. & as.	50 cents for 1917 ...	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinese:— (Preferred) ... £5	$32½ b.	Int. of 3/- a/c 1917 ...	6 p.c.
(Deferred) ... £5	$160	Int. of 6/- a/c 1917 ...	18 p.c.
"Shell" Transports	£1 120/- b.	Interim 2/- a/c 1917 free of income tax Coupon 29 ...	
"Star Ferry" ... $	$28	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17 ...	8½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			7½ p.c.
China Sugars ... $100	$80 b. 81 as.	$12 for 1916 ...	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugar ... P. 30	$29½ b.	P. 8 for 1917 ...	18½ p.c.
MINING			
Kailans ... £1	40/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkaw ... sdrs. 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1918	8½ p.c.
Raubs ... £1	3/3	...	—
Tronoh Mines ... 1	32/- b.	1/- interim making 6/- a/c 1916 ...	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians ... £1	20/-	9% for 1915 ...	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$83½ as.	$6 div. and $4 bonus making $10 a/c 1917.	10 p.c.
H. K. & Whampoa Docks ... $50	$131 b.	Final of $7 and bonus of $3½, making $12 a/c 1917. ...	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks ... $ 100	T. 93 b.	Tls. 2 for year ending 30-4-17 ...	12 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels ... $ 5	$37½ b.	$3 final making $6 a/c 1917 ...	6½ p.c.
Central Estates ... $10	$20 b.	$7 a/c 1917 ...	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands ... $10	$36½	Final of $3½ making $7 a/c 1917. ...	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	15½ b.	50 cents for 1916 ...	8½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ... $ 30	$27½	$2½ for 1917 ...	6½ p.c.
West Points ... $ 50	$78	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1917 ...	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72	5% a/c half year 30-6-17 ...	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ... T. 50	T. 174 b.	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17 ...	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 138 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17. ...	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ... T. 10	T. 15.80 b.	Tls. 2 for 1917 ...	13 p.c.
Yangtszepoo ... T. 5	T. 8.80 b. & as.	$1.25 a/c 1917 ...	—
Orientals T.	43½ b.	...	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo ...	12 $9 b.	80 cts. for 1916 ...	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½ ...	5 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06 ...	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7.10 b.	70 cents for 1916 ...	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms ... $ 7½	$29 b	$2 for year ending 31-7-17 ...	13 p.c.
Green Islands ... $ 7½	$7.80 as.	80 cents for 1917 ...	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$49½ b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents ...	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices ... $ 32	$226	$2 interim a/c 1917 ...	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ... $ 10	$37½ as.	$1 final and bonus of $1 making $3 a/c 1917 ...	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $ 50	$65.50 s.	Final of 14% a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry $10	$10 ...	$1 a/c year 31-5-17. ...	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways ... $ 10	$8 s.	7% for 1916/1917 ...	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	80 cents s.		
Steam Laundry ... $ 5	$4 ...	35 cents for year 31-5-17.	11½ p.c.
Union Waterboats ... $	$11½ ...	12½% a/c 1917 ...	10 p.c.
Watsons ... $2	$5½ b.	10 cents for 1916 ...	10 p.c.
William Powell ... $7	$8½ b.	150 cents for 1913/1914 ...	—

s.—sellers. as.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "KIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR.
Telephone No. 99.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers.

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